

shall be subject to no restriction on the export of the product under this Act or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321 et seq.) if the product is manufactured, processed, packaged, and held in conformity with current good manufacturing practice and meets the requirements in section 801(e)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(e))."

**GRAMM (AND HUTCHISON)  
AMENDMENTS NOS. 3544-3545**

Mr. HATFIELD (for Mr. GRAMM, for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON) proposed two amendments to amendment No. 3466 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill H.R. 3019, *supra*; as follows:

**AMENDMENT NO. 3544**

On page 577, line 14 of the committee substitute, insert:

"SEC. 213. If the Secretary fails to approve the application for waivers related to the Achieving Change for Texans, a comprehensive reform of the Texas Aid To Families With Dependent Children program designed to encourage work instead of welfare, a request under section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act submitted by the Texas Department of Human Services on September 30, 1995, by the date of enactment of this Act, notwithstanding the Secretary's authority to approve the applications under such section, the applications shall be deemed approved."

**AMENDMENT NO. 3545**

Section 223B of the amendment is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 223B. Section 415 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988 (Public Law 100-202; 101 Stat. 1329-213) is repealed effective the date of enactment of Public Law 104-19. The Secretary is authorized to demolish the structures identified in such section. The Secretary is also authorized to compensate those local governments which, due to this provision, expended local revenues demolishing the developments identified in such provision."

**GORTON AMENDMENT NO. 3546**

Mr. HATFIELD (for Mr. GORTON) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3466 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill H.R. 3019, *supra*; as follows:

To the amendment numbered 3466: On page 406, line 8, strike "\$567,152,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$567,753,000".

**HATFIELD (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 3547**

Mr. HATFIELD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. PELL, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to amendment No. 3466 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill H.R. 3019, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

The appropriation for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Public Law 103-317 (108 STAT. 1768) is amended by deleting after "until expended" the following: "only for activities related to the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention"; *Provided*, That amounts made available shall not be used to undertake new programs or to increase employment above levels on board at the time of enactment of this Act.

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, March 28 at 9:30 a.m. in the Russell Caucus Room (SR-325) in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the issue of competitive change in the electric power industry. It will focus on what State public utility commissions are doing to make electric utilities more competitive. Although an oversight hearing, witnesses are asked to provide comment on S. 1526 as it relates to this issue.

Those who wish to testify or to submit written testimony should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Presentation of oral testimony is by committee invitation. For further information, please contact Shawn Taylor or Howard Useem at (202) 224-6567.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO  
MEET**

**COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to hold a meeting during the session of the Senate on Friday, March 15, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The committee will hold a hearing regarding S. 581, the National Right-to-Work Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND FORCES**

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland Forces be authorized to meet at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, March 15, 1996, to receive testimony on tactical aviation issues in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1997 and the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACQUISITION AND  
TECHNOLOGY**

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, March 15, in open session, to receive testimony on emerging battlefield concepts for the 21st century and the implications of these concepts for technology investment decisions in the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1997 and the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

**TRIBUTE TO GEORGE  
WHITTINGTON**

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a civic leader, decorated veteran, adventurer, and extraordinary Kentuckian. George P. Whittington, who passed away January 27, was all of these things, and more.

Mr. Whittington, born October 5, 1913, served his country in both World War II and the Korean war. A graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute, Whittington was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart for service in both the Army and the Marine Corps. During the D-day invasion on June 6, 1944, Whittington commanded Company B of the Fifth Ranger Battalion which landed on Omaha Beach. According to an account of the attack, Whittington led a detachment that punched through obstacles on the beach, scaled a 100-foot cliff and then crawled under machinegun fire to destroy an enemy position. For his leadership, Mr. Whittington was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

After the war, Whittington earned a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri. He then returned to active duty to serve as a major and battalion commander in the Army during the Korean war. After military service, Whittington returned to Kentucky where he served for more than 25 years on the Henderson County Air Board and was a member of the Henderson Community College Foundation board. During the 1970's and 1980's Whittington owned a 1,000-acre cattle ranch in Costa Rica. He also hunted big game in Africa and was an avid private pilot.

Walt Dear, president of the Gleaner-Journal Publishing Co., said Whittington "was an absolute original. George Whittington was the kind of guy you meet once in a lifetime. He was definitely interesting—a great conversationalist and a great reader."

Survivors include his wife of 40 years, Agnes; two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth Whittington; two sons, Charles and Richard Whittington; and two grandsons. I would ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this heroic and extraordinary Kentuckian. •

**CENTENNIAL OF THE JEWISH WAR  
VETERANS OF THE U.S.A.**

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, today, March 15, 1996, marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the oldest veterans organization in this country—the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. Most people think that the American Legion is the oldest veterans group but, in fact, it is not.

On March 15, 1896, 63 Jewish Civil War veterans gathered in New York City to form the Hebrew Union Veterans as a response to allegations that Jews in 19th century America were not

inclined "to stand by the flag as soldiers." From this group of 63 has developed the current organization of over 100,000 members.

The Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. is proud of the history of its individual members in all of America's wars and conflicts. It is also proud of its own history as an organization. All of us share in that pride for it is well-earned. JWV led the effort to end the pogroms against Eastern European Jews at the beginning of this century. They led the national boycott of German goods in the 1930's. And they have supported the state of Israel since its birth in 1948. Moreover, the JWV actively supported the civil rights movement of the 1960's and was the only veterans group to support the 1963 march on Washington. It also was the first group to call for the withdrawal of United States military forces from Vietnam in 1971.

The JWV's 100-year history has kept it in the forefront of groups which support America's military personnel and our veterans. It has supported educational, veterans, and community projects and has done so regardless of religion, race, or gender.

America is proud of all its veterans. Today, we should stop and pay tribute to this outstanding veterans organization. America congratulates the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. on its centennial anniversary.●

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT

● Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, on February 8, the President signed into law the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This act has been my highest legislative priority for the 104th Congress. I am very pleased with the great strides we are making in deregulating and fostering competition in this critical field. But our work is not over. I ask to have printed in the RECORD the article I wrote for Roll Call detailing what lies ahead for telecommunications reform.

The article follows:

[From Roll Call, Mar. 11, 1996]

TELECOM REFORM: IT AIN'T OVER 'TIL IT'S OVER

(By Senator Larry Pressler)

Historic. Massive. Landmark. Sweeping. Adjectives such as these were often used by journalists and lobbyists alike to describe the recently passed Telecommunications Act of 1996. So often, in fact, I think that some began to wonder if we had placed them in the bill's formal title.

The truth is such adjectives got a lot of ink because they captured the scope and direction of the bill. As well they should. Congress had been so long about the business of updating the nation's antiquated communications laws that, when we were finally able to get a bill moving, it had no choice but to be "historic, massive, and sweeping" if we were to have any chance of keeping up with the pace of technological development.

Passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 was my highest legislative priority in the first session of the 104th Congress. On Feb. 8, that priority became law.

Thanks to my bill, the communications industry will see an explosion in new invest-

ment and development. Who are the winners? The consumers. There will be more services and new products at lower costs. All of this economic activity will mean new jobs.

Competition is the key for this development. My bill unlocked the regulatory handcuffs restricting the communications industry—now, competition will bring everything from lower costs and new products to better education opportunities to the public.

But we are not done. Passage of the act does not mean Congress can now wait another 62 years before looking at telecommunications issues again.

On the contrary, we must regard telecommunications reform as a work in progress. Although our legislative calendar may be somewhat attenuated this election year, the list of telecommunications priorities facing the second session of the 104th Congress is as impressive as it is imperative.

Among the priorities for the Commerce Committee this year are ensuring that the Federal Communications Commission carries out Congress's intent when it sets the rules to implement the Telecommunications Act; determining federal use and allocation of the full spectrum; and re-examining the rule barring foreign investment in US telecommunications firms.

#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OVERSIGHT

First and foremost, Congress needs to make sure that what the American consumer won on the legislative battlefield isn't lost on the regulatory drawing board. In other words, we need to make sure that the FCC carries out the intent of Congress as it implements the tenets of the Telecommunications Act.

This is no small task. Nor is it frivolous. There were many hard-fought battles by various segments of the industry during the drafting of the Telecommunications Act. Now that the scene shifts from the legislative to the regulatory venue, the temptation to refight lost battles beckons many an interest group.

Congress must be vigilant and hold fast against the possibility of regulatory revisionism as the FCC proceeds with its rule-making processes.

The battle flags already are flying. For instance, the FCC, in initiating a rule-making intended to accelerate the ability of Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) to offer long-distance service outside their monopoly operating areas, is proposing to require the RBOCs to set up separate subsidiaries to provide such services.

As I pointed out in a recent letter to FCC Chairman Reed Hundt, this is totally contrary to provisions in the Telecommunications Act that specifically exempt the RBOCs from having to provide out-of-region, long-distance services under a separate subsidiary.

In another potential regulatory overreach, the FCC is considering requiring broadcasters to increase the amount of air time dedicated to public interest programming, as well as possibly requiring more children's programming. Such government-mandated content control would be enforced through the station license renewal process.

The issue here is not whether more children's and public interest programming is desirable, but whether these goals should be mandated by the FCC as part of the broadcast license renewal process.

In fact, Congress was quite clear about its intentions in the license renewal provisions of the Telecommunications Act. The act requires license simplification, not license complication. The FCC's direction in carrying out this provision seems to be headed in the direction of re-regulation instead of deregulation. It is the latter approach Congress clearly intended.

As to the issue of program content, I think the best public policy is to keep the government's involvement to a minimum and let the industry and the public determine the content of programming. I support providing parents with the necessary technological weapons, such as the "V-chip," to help them control what their children see on television. Of course, the ultimate "V-chip" already exists on every television set in America—the on/off switch.

Currently, a plethora of flexible, quickly evolving, and market-driven parental blocking technologies are available. Some are already incorporated into many televisions and VCR's. Other are sold as separate add-on devices. We must be mindful that government does not dry up the market for such devices by mandating one technology over all others.

#### FCC REFORM

Another major focus for the committee this year will be to examine the overall performance and needs of the FCC as it carries out its duties. We will look closely at the agency's repeated requests for additional money to implement the Telecommunications Act.

As I have told Chairman Hundt, I am concerned about the FCC's alarms over possible budget shortfalls and calls for more personnel and other resources to carry out its mission.

The FCC has requested a budget of approximately \$224 million for fiscal 1996, supporting some 2,300 employees. This is roughly two-thirds more than the FCC's budget in 1993 (\$134 million) and includes an additional 600 employees over the 1993 staffing level (1,700).

In fact, since 1992, FCC expenditures have risen at a compounded average annual rate of 15.2 percent, compared with an average of 10.4 percent for the communications industry itself.

Should the growth of a federal agency outstrip the very industry it regulates by a margin of three to two? No. Particularly in an era of federal budget austerity in which the watchwords for most other federal agencies are "smaller but smarter" government.

Clearly, Congress will have to look closely at the FCC during this second session and see what efficiencies can be realized in its operations.

#### OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL SPECTRUM POLICIES

Another major task facing Congress this year is a thorough examination of federal policies regarding the use and allocation of the electromagnetic spectrum. The electromagnetic spectrum, generally defined as the range of electromagnetic frequencies between three kilohertz and 300 gigahertz, is one of the nation's most valuable resources.

I believe the federal government has a responsibility to ensure that the efficient management of this resource provides adequately for the national defense, the protection of the taxpayer, and the continued maintenance of America's technological leadership.

The full committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is planning to hold hearings on this complex subject, beginning in March.

During these hearings, we will examine the government's management and allocation of the entire spectrum, not just that small portion of it used for radio and television broadcasting. This includes supporting: civilian emergency services; scientific and satellite uses; merchant marine emergency and navigation uses; aviation uses; truck and railroad uses; cellular phone and personal communications services; military and intelligence uses; and specialized data-transmission uses, such as telemedicine services.

Much of the focus of this spectrum review naturally will gravitate toward the issue of